

STEEL TARIFF BILL
PASSED BY HOUSE
AFTER HOT DEBATEDemocrats Force Through
Measure in Spite of Fight
by Republicans.MOST OF INSURGENTS
JOIN THE MAJORITYDisaster to Country Predicted by the
"Stand Pat" Orators if It
Becomes a Law.

ACRIMONY ON THE FLOOR

Charge That Bill Was Drafted in Interest
of Bethlehem Company Draws
Fire from Its Adherents.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

With the republicans stubbornly contesting every inch of the ground, Representative Oscar W. Underwood, the democratic leader, to-night forced through the House his metal tariff bill, which makes reductions of from 30 to 50 per cent from the Payne law and, it is estimated, will increase importations \$20,000,000 and reduce the revenues of the government more than \$800,000 annually.

Political feeling ran high. Sharp clashes between members on the two sides were frequent. Every one seemed to believe that the opening battle of the Presidential campaign was being fought. "Stand pat" republicans predicted certain disaster to the business of the country if the bill should become a law. Democrats ridiculed this idea as the "worn out calamity howl of the despairing republican party."

Insurgent republicans found fault with the democrats for their haste, tried to amend the bill to suit themselves, and, failing in this, decided in many instances to take a chance and vote with the democrats. The democratic machine was in perfect working order and no amendments were permitted to go through.

Galleries Are Crowded.
The galleries and the floor were crowded even up to midnight. Mr. Underwood and several of his lieutenants kept their places continuously for twelve hours, with the exception of half hour for a hastily eaten supper. Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, the minority leader, was equally "on the job."

Probably the most sensational feature of the debate was the reply of Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, that prepared the bill, to a charge made by republicans that the bill was really written in the interest of the Bethlehem Steel Company, of which Charles M. Schwab is the head, because it placed iron ore on the free list and Mr. Schwab owned large quantities of Cuban ore which he wished to import free of duty. It was declared by Representative Richard W. Austin, a Tennessee republican, that the Pennsylvania Railroad owned the Bethlehem company and that the bill was in the interest of the railroad.

"There have been Representatives in this House from the State of Pennsylvania who were given their seats because they represented the steel industry," declared Mr. Palmer, "but I received the title to my seat from the people of my district. The Bethlehem Steel Company is in my district, but I am here in spite of the fact that it used all of its vast resources to keep me away. Only within the last forty-eight hours have I received word that, as a result of my connection with this bill, I am a marked man and that the Bethlehem Steel Company does not propose to let me come back to Congress."

Insurgent Move Fails.
Representative Victor L. Mordock, the Kansas insurgent, tried to get an amendment adopted to put steel rails on the free list. His argument was that rails was a trust controlled product; that the price had not varied from \$28 a ton for ten years, and that the duty should be removed in order to direct a blow at the trust. Nineteen insurgents voted for the amendment, which was lost, 19 to 77.

The debate grew stormier as the night wore on. Representative Victor Berger, the Milwaukee socialist, got the centre of the stage about ten o'clock during a controversy over the relative care of the laboring men taken by the republican and democratic parties.

"Neither the republican nor the democratic party helps the laboring man much," said Mr. Berger. "I am against the republican high tariff. I am also against democratic free trade—that's worse than the high tariff. True, it would give us a ten dollar suit of clothes, but the suit would be made in Japan. The American laboring man is between the republican devil and the democratic deep blue sea."

"Are you going to vote for this bill?" asked Representative James.

"I am," said Mr. Berger.

TWO PATIENTS WITH CASH.

Seven Hundred in Matteawan State
Hospital Are Searched.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Saturday.—Acting Superintendent Russell, of the Matteawan State Hospital, has just completed a rigid examination of the seven hundred male patients of the institution. Information came to him that many of them possessed money. It is one of the strict rules that no patient shall have cash. Each man was searched and only two were found to have any cash. They were McCormick and Buckley; the former had \$8 and the latter \$5.50. With money, once they obtain freedom, they could get railroad transportation.

Where Classified News
Is Placed To-Day.

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THIEVES' TRICK
KILLS SHOP OWNERCalled from Store by False Message
That Daughter Was Kidnapped,
the Shock Proves Fatal.

Morris Unger, owner of a cigar store and pool parlor at No. 1,109 Second avenue, was called to the telephone late yesterday afternoon and told that his daughter Dora, eighteen years old, had been attacked by two men and dragged into a hallway in East Fifty-seventh street.

"Hurry, one of the men is signalling a taxicab," said the voice at the other end of the wire.

Mr. Unger dashed around the corner into Fifty-seventh street, but could find no trace of the two men or his daughter. He made frantic inquiries, but could locate no one who had seen any struggle. Then he ran to his home, at No. 344 East Fifty-eighth street, and burst into his apartments to tell the news to his wife. His daughter Dora stood up to greet him.

"Thank God!" he said, with a smile. Then his features contracted with sudden pain, his hand went to his heart and he collapsed. Before help could be summoned he died. Dr. Harry Unger, of No. 113 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, said his father had been under treatment for heart trouble. He found on investigation that after his father had been called from his place by the decoy message two rough looking young men entered and tried to get to the cash register, which contained \$5, but were driven off by other persons in the place. Search for these men was begun by the police after Dr. Unger had made a complaint.

HAS LICENSE, BUT
RIVAL GETS BRIDEGuy Carleton Lee, Lecturer, Jilted
on Wedding Day in Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Saturday.—Guy Carleton Lee, widely known as a lecturer and a philosopher, sat this evening in a hotel, contemplating a marriage license which he procured yesterday, thinking he was to marry to-day Hildegard H. Langsdorf, of Carlisle, Pa.

Some where on her honeymoon is Dr. Langsdorf, the bride of John L. Ayer, of Chester, Pa., a wealthy youth. They were married yesterday at Media after a race between the two men for her hand.

Mr. Lee told all about it to-night. "I loved Dr. Langsdorf dearly," he said, "and I thought she was going to marry me. I told her she was going to marry me and she seemed to doubt it, but I wouldn't take no for an answer."

"I came to Philadelphia yesterday with the understanding that Dr. Langsdorf would follow me. She did. I went to the marriage license office and procured the license. Then I met her at the train and showed it to her. She didn't say much, but I didn't see her again."

Fire in Beard Causes Scare.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Saturday.—A blaze in Nathan Sagel's patriarchal beard brought out the Fire Department to-day. Mr. Sagel went to the basement of a synagogue to tend the furnace. A gust of flame from the furnace door caught his long beard. He rushed into the street, calling for help through the smoke. Excited neighbors summoned the Fire Department.

Chance. A third instalment of Joseph Conrad's fine story of the sea will appear, illustrated, in next Sunday's NEW YORK HERALD. A synopsis of what has gone before accompanies it, but you can afford to miss a chapter.

Philippine Administration Wins.
MANILA, P. I., Saturday.—The democratic primaries to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the faction opposing the denunciation of the Philippine administration.

RYAN MONEY WAS
SPURNED, SAYS
WILSON MANAGERW. F. McCombs Flatly Contradicts
Watterson Story That
It Was Welcomed.OFFER WAS REJECTED
AS INCOMPATIBLEAttacks on Governor Called
"Bombs," Exploded Whenever
He Is About to Make Speech.

ASSERTS THEY AID CAUSE

Popular Contributions Come from All
Sections, He Adds—Kentuckian
Repeats He Has Proofs.Watterson-Wilson
Dispute's Latest

Colonel Watterson—Knowing him (Thomas F. Ryan) to be a disinterested man, having no axe to grind, I hoped that I might induce him to help out what I believed a worthy cause. Governor Wilson's friends were delighted with the suggestion.

Governor Wilson's manager, William F. McCombs—He (Colonel Watterson) said he was sure he could induce him (Thomas F. Ryan) to make a very large contribution to the campaign. I said to him that we could not take Mr. Ryan's money. * * * His reply was, "I have been in politics fifty years and I know that money and not patriotism counts in a Presidential campaign."

Virtually passing the lie to Colonel Henry Watterson by declaring that the Wilson managers repulsed the suggestion that Thomas F. Ryan make a contribution to the Wilson campaign fund, William F. McCombs, political manager for New Jersey's Governor, added a sensational chapter to the Wilson-Harvey-Watterson-Tillman controversy, which has already aroused countrywide interest.

Mr. McCombs, who speaks for Governor Wilson, takes particular objection to the assertion of Colonel Watterson that when he suggested that his disinterested friend, Thomas F. Ryan, might make a contribution, the Wilson managers were "delighted." He declares that he personally, acting for the Wilson men, eschewed the mere idea of accepting money from Mr. Ryan, saying that such contributions were not within the spirit of the Woodrow Wilson campaign.

"I intensely dislike," says Mr. McCombs, "to make a public statement of a private conversation and regret very much that Colonel Watterson forced me to do so."

Mr. Watterson Repeats Story.
At the same time Colonel Watterson from his hotel apartments in Washington issued a typically Wattersonian statement, showing that he has no intention of backtracking. He says he has proof that he was authorized to collect funds for the Wilson propaganda and proofs also that "I actually raised a considerable sum."

In his most courtly manner he offers to furnish his proofs to Senator Tillman and if they prove insufficient or unsatisfactory to submit the entire issue to a "court of gentlemen."

Governor Wilson declined to re-enter the controversy. It is understood he will remain silent, hoping the whole incident will make a hurried trip into political history. Senator Tillman, who was sort of "wished" into the squabble, added nothing to what he has said. Colonel Harvey made a quick departure to his Jersey home and promptly locked the doors and plugged his telephones.

Here is the McCombs statement:

Mr. McCombs's Statement.
"I have read the correspondence interchange between Colonel Watterson and Senator Tillman which appeared in this morning's papers. I had thought that Colonel Watterson's statement of several days ago entirely disposed of the alleged incident. I so stated in an interview a day or so afterward. I have made no statement with reference to it since that time."

"From the beginning of the campaign for Governor Wilson which I have managed I have received all of the contributions made to it. They have uniformly been made by people who had no interest except the consummation of the ideas which he represents. Not one of them expects any return."

"Any communication which has been had between myself and Colonel Watterson regarding campaign funds has taken place in personal interviews between him and myself. I intensely dislike to make a public statement of a private conversation and regret very much that Colonel Watterson has forced me to do so."

"In October of last year I had a general conversation on Presidential politics with Colonel Watterson at the Waldorf, where he was stopping. In the course of that conversation he gave it as his opinion that a large amount of money would be needed and volunteered the suggestion that he would go and see his friend Mr. Ryan, and that he was sure he could induce him to make a very large contribution to the campaign."

Refused Ryan Money.
"I said to him that we could not take



DOES IT FIT?

Mr. Ryan's money and that such contributions were not within the spirit of the Woodrow Wilson campaign. His reply was—

"I have been in politics fifty years, and I know that money, and not patriotism, counts in a Presidential campaign."

"I repeated to Colonel Watterson that we could not take the money. Early in December I met him again, and he renewed the discussion of the Ryan contribution. I made the same answer to him that I had made before."

"I heard nothing further from Colonel Watterson on this subject and thought no more of the conversation. I had not seen him since that time. If I mistake not, there is an implication, perhaps, in Colonel Watterson's letter to Senator Tillman—probably not intended—to the effect that he secured funds for this campaign from Mr. Ryan. No such contribution has been made, and this, of course, Colonel Watterson well knows."

"The bombs exploded to divert attention each time Governor Wilson is about to speak, and exploding in the hands of those who throw them, are rendering Wilson a real service. I will specify one respect. Since the beginning of these attacks I have received in my mail many small contributions from all over the country from people who have not been asked to contribute, and whom neither I nor the Governor know. Their letters all convey expressions of resentment at the unfair and concerted attacks that are being made upon him."

MR. WILSON SPEAKS
TO BOSTON VOTERSAddresses Business Men and Harvard
Students—To Meet Rhode
Island Leaders To-day.

Boston, Mass., Saturday.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, spoke here to-day before two business organizations and a body of Harvard students.

Governor Wilson came to address the Boston Real Estate Exchange, but his admirers seized the opportunity to present him to the members of the City Club of the business men and then took him to the Woodrow Wilson Democratic Club of Harvard students.

Incidentally Governor Wilson called upon Governor Foss at the State House. Newspaper men waylaid him with questions about the Watterson-Tillman-Wilson episode, but he said he had no comment to make at present.

Governor Wilson will remain to-night in Boston, and to-morrow will go to Providence, R. I., for a conference with leading Rhode Island democrats. He will stay in Providence until four o'clock in the afternoon, when he will return to Trenton, N. J.

MR. WATTERSON ASKS
FOR "COURT OF HONOR"Proposes to Submit "Proofs" on Issue
of Veracity Between Him
and Mr. Wilson.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.

Publication of the peppery correspondence with Senator Tillman served to draw from Governor Woodrow Wilson only a denial that Mr. Henry Watterson had been authorized to raise money for the Wilson candidacy. Mr. Watterson now proposes that a "Court of Honor" be constituted to go into the evidence on this point.

Declaring he has never in any public controversy hauled down his colors, Mr. Watterson insists he is now able to show "the goods" and wants a properly constituted tribunal to pass upon them. Moreover, he wants it done immediately before he leaves the city, on Tuesday next.

Seated in his room in a Washington hotel to-day, Mr. Watterson presented to the beholder a picture of belligerency. With his head seated in bandages because of a carbuncle on his brow, he thumped his

knees with vigor and declared for a settlement of the controversy in the picturesque manner he had indicated.

Mr. Watterson's Proposal.

"In my letter to Senator Tillman," he said, "I offered to furnish him proof of any disputed statement made by me. If Senator Tillman will do me the honor personally to call upon me, as I am confined to my hotel and cannot personally call upon him, I will furnish him proof not only that I had authorization to raise money for the Wilson campaign, but that I did in fact raise a considerable sum."

"In case Senator Tillman's overment, after inspecting this proof, be deemed equivocal or insufficient, I propose that Governor Wilson name two confidential friends, I to name two, the four to name a fifth, and this court of gentlemen thus established determine the issue between us."

Senator Tillman had no further comment to make. He was in a most amiable humor and not at all disturbed by the publication of the picturesque correspondence between himself and Mr. Watterson, but insisted that he had nothing more to say on the subject.

"The issue is not between Colonel Watterson and myself, but between the Colonel and Governor Wilson. Let them settle it."

3 Candidates' Committees
Levying on Wall StreetSo Persistent Have Been Cash Appeals for Messrs. Roosevelt,
Wilson and Underwood That Requests to Aid
Charity Have Been Sidetracked.

While the various candidates for the Presidential nomination are uttering cries of horror and shouting frantic denials when the mere suggestion is made that the financial aid of Thomas F. Ryan and other Wall street magnates has been sought by the managers for the candidates, it is an open secret in Wall street that at least three of the aspirants for White House laurels have committees at work among the banking interests in Wall street. Their activities have been so marked that collectors for charitable and other societies which rely for their existence upon Wall street aid have been badly blocked in their efforts to raise funds.

Their trails may be struck in almost every part of the financial district. There are committees for Representative Oscar W. Underwood, for Colonel Roosevelt and for Governor Woodrow Wilson. On behalf of these candidates the committees have visited sources of banking houses and have in many instances added largely to their campaign funds.

Even while the backers of Governor Wilson have been deriding the assertion of Colonel Henry Watterson that they were "delighted" when he suggested he would invite the financial aid of Thomas F. Ryan, representatives of the Wilson boom were accepting contributions from prominent men in the financial section. The fund thus far collected is said to be very large—sufficient for all the needs of the campaign boomers.

At the same time a committee headed by George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey has been extremely active among the large financial interests, raising a fund with which to promote the "not-a-candidate" campaign of the leading citizen of Oyster Bay. Mr. Perkins, who is a director in the United States Steel Corporation and formerly a partner of J. P. Morgan, is now a capitalist seeking to harmonize the labor and capitalistic interests, but he is so interested in the political destinies of Colonel Roosevelt that he has gone among the financiers with whom he has an intimate acquaintance and raised a generous sum.

Representatives of Mr. Underwood have been working quietly in the Wall street district, but working nevertheless. Their activities have been discovered in many quarters. In the words of a prominent Wall street man the various committees have fairly besieged some of the banking

The publication of the correspondence between Mr. Watterson and Mr. Tillman, growing out of the report that financial aid for the Wilson campaign had been sought by Colonel Harvey and that this caused the rupture between Wilson and Harvey, was the choice political morsel of the day. Every where the incident was the subject of discussion and speculation.

Insists He Raised Funds.

Mr. Watterson insists that he raised a considerable fund for the Wilson campaign at the solicitation of Governor Wilson's campaign managers. From whom he raised this money, and how much was raised, he declines to say. This is part of the "proof" that is to be submitted to the court of honor.

The issue of veracity between Mr. Watterson and Governor Wilson has been raised and Mr. Watterson insists that never in a matter of such "momentous import" has he failed to have the proof to back up his assertions.

Asked to-night about the McCombs statement, he said he had heard of it but he had no comment to make.

Asked whom he meant when he said Wilson's managers were "delighted" at the Ryan proposal, Mr. Watterson was silent.

There had been a stoppage in the flow of gasoline from the tank and the power ceased to be evolved. The President and his secretary, Mr. Hill, and his military aide, Major Archibald W. Butt, all got out of the car and transferred themselves to the automobile which the Secret Service men vacated for them.

Some of the lynx agents hung to the outside, and the conveyance, bearing eight policemen in citizens' attire, brought up the rear when the Presidential party was again in motion. All this was done so quickly that a group of spectators had barely recognized who was involved in the mishap than the wheels were again turning.

The President was only delayed about five minutes, and arrived at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft, at No. 36 West Forty-eighth street, smiling over his adventure. He returned there later last night to rest preparatory to his trip to the West.

The Chief Executive was roseate and happy when he arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria at half-past seven o'clock, and was escorted into the grand ballroom, preceded by a file and drum corps in the Seventh regiment uniform. The enthusiasm of the Buckeyes was soon at top notch.

MORSE TAKEN FROM
HOSPITAL TO HOTEL"I Am Happiest Woman on Earth,"
Says Wife, Welcoming Him—
Stands Trip Well.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]
ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday.—Charles W. Morse was taken from the army post hospital at Fort McPherson in an ambulance to-day to the Piedmont Hotel. He stood the trip well.

Dr. A. L. Fowler, his physician, a nurse and Miss Jennie Morse, a sister, accompanied him from the post to the hotel. It is a matter of uncertainty as to when Morse will be sufficiently recovered to permit of his removal from Atlanta. In time it is hoped to take him to Carlisle for treatment.

Mrs. Morse was at the hotel to receive her husband. His eyes brightened when he saw her and he smiled faintly when she took his hand. "How do you feel and stand the trip?" he was asked. "Very well," was the only reply. He seemed greatly fatigued and very weak.

"I am so happy," declared Mrs. Morse, "I don't think any woman can be happier than I am this morning. We cannot tell how long we shall be here. Dr. Fowler knows more about Mr. Morse's condition than I possibly can. I know simply that he is here and seems better and that I am the happiest woman on earth."

MR. TAFT SOUNDS
WARNING AGAINST
RECALL NOSTRUMTells Men of Ohio at Banquet
Here of Danger of New
Political Ideas.SPENDS HALF HOUR
WITH AERO CLUBPresident Also Visits West Virginia
Society at Banquet in the
Waldorf-Astoria.

DELAYED BY AUTOMOBILE

President's Car Runs Out of Gasoline
and He Commandeers Car of
Secret Service Men.

Sound rebuke was administered last night by President Taft to those who would recall judges and substitute popular clamor for the principles of law and righteousness. He did this in an address delivered in the Waldorf-Astoria before the Ohio Society, to attend which he had come from Washington.

The men of his own native State, now adopted sons of New York, applauded him to the echo, and the approval of his views grew the more emphatic when in his peroration he told of how in the Buckeye Commonwealth, from which all present had come, a constitutional convention was being held where the recall was being considered, and expressed the hope that the conservative people rise to meet the misguided supporters of an utterly indefensible theory.

The President was in full voice and vigor and his denunciations of the principle of the recall were more emphatic than the views on the same subject which he uttered a week ago. The malcontents, those who promoted political unrest, the advocates of new nostrums, were the subjects of the Presidential warning.

The President arrived from the national capital at six o'clock last evening at the Pennsylvania Station, and from that hour his time was given to following the vortex of a whirlwind of dinners and functions.

He addressed the Ohio Society, paid his warm compliments to the West Virginia Society, which also had foregathered at the Waldorf-Astoria, spent a genial half hour or so with the Aero Club at Sherry's and wound up the evening by calling upon the Daughters of Jacob at their fair at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

Automobile Stops Unexpectedly.
There was a lull in the passage early in the evening, however, for when he was hastening from the classic pile in Seventh avenue where the Pennsylvania train arrive the big touring car in which he was hastening to his brother's house came to a shivering halt at Seventh avenue and Fortieth street.

There had been a stoppage in the flow of gasoline from the tank and the power ceased to be evolved. The President and his secretary, Mr. Hill, and his military aide, Major Archibald W. Butt, all got out of the car and transferred themselves to the automobile which the Secret Service men vacated for them.

Some of the lynx agents hung to the outside, and the conveyance, bearing eight policemen in citizens' attire, brought up the rear when the Presidential party was again in motion. All this was done so quickly that a group of spectators had barely recognized who was involved in the mishap than the wheels were again turning.

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PRESIDENT LIKE A PYRAMID.

"I have been referred to as pyramidal in form," the President remarked after the cheering which greeted him had subsided. "It will be remembered that a pyramid cannot fall." The speech from this point was read.

President Taft spoke as follows:—"GENTLEMEN OF THE OHIO SOCIETY.—I thank you for this hospitable reception. It is a pleasure for a son of Ohio to come to New York and find himself among his own people who have made their mark in this world metropolis and whose success testifies to the fact that the transplanting of an Ohio man does not in any way diminish his capacity to be useful to himself and to the community in which he lives."

"It is difficult to conceive of a more favorable environment for the establishment of a free and prosperous State than that of Ohio when in 1802 she assumed the dignity of Statehood, and it was no wonder that she forced rapidly to the front in political influence when we consider the varied origin of her inhabitants and the encouragement given to their close amalgamation."

"They were not a homogeneous people, but they made a fine blend. The State was rich in agriculture, in mining, in manufactures; little of her land was waste, and there in the centre of the